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TELEGRAPH,
AND TEXAS REGISTER.

VOL. I. San Felipe de Austin, Thursday, March 24, 1836. NO. 21.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
JOSEPH BAKER & BORDENS.

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ORDINANCE

To Organize the Militia of the Republic of Texas.

Whereas, the present exigencies of the country are such as imperiously demand the immediate organization of the physical force, to its prompt and energetic defence against a large invading army of merciless enemies, who are waging a war of extermination against all ages, sexes and conditions of our population, and whereas, it is the bounden duty of every man who asks of the country protection of his person and property, to stand forth in such a crisis in its defence.

SEC. 1. Be it therefore ordained by the delegates of the people of Texas in convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained and decreed by the authority of the same, That all able bodied males (Indians and slaves excepted) inhabitants of Texas, over the age of seventeen and under the age of fifty, and who are not herein after exempted, shall be liable and subject to do militia duty, provided also, that all those under and above that age, shall have the privilege of enrolling their names, and subjecting themselves to duty.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of this Convention, to appoint one man in each municipality, district or county, whose duty it shall be within ten days after the reception of the notice of his appointment, accompanied by a copy of this ordinance, to take and register in a book, to be kept by him for that purpose, the names of all those in his district or county, liable to do duty under the provisions of this act, two transcript copies of the names so taken, to be made out by him properly certified, one copy to be sent to the executive, one to the commander-in-chief of the army, and another to be posted up at the most public place in the district or county: provided that in the district or county of Nacogdoches, their shall be one additional individual appointed, whose duty it shall be to make out seperately the names of all natives therein liable to serve, and that then, when drafted or ordered out, shall be organized in separate corps.

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the executive authority established by the convention (and that until such authority be established the president or this body) shall have power at all times to order out the militia by draft or otherwise, for a term to be specified by him not to exceed at any one time six months, in case the exigencies of the county may require it, provided that not more than two thirds of the militia shall be required to be in service at any one time, and the militia when so ordered out shall be under the command and direction of the commander-in-chief of the army.

SEC. 4. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That when the service of any portion of the militia shall be required, the executive or the president of this body, as the case may be, shall issue his orders and transmit them to the persons appointed in each district or county, setting forth the number of men required from each, and it shall be the duty of such person to make out, on separate slips of paper, the names of all the persons therein liable to do military duty, which names when so made out shall be deposited in the manner hereinafter directed in a hat or box in the presence of three disinterested persons, who are not by the provisions of this act liable to do militia duty, and after the said names shall be well mixed up, and shaken by each of the three persons, they shall cause to be drawn, from the hat or box, one at a time, by a child under the age of ten years, the number so required for service.

The names to be placed in a hat or box in the following manner, to wit: the names of all persons who have not been in the service shall be placed therein, and drawn before the names of those who have served or are now serving, or shall, during this campaign, and before any draft enter the service, and all those who have served for a shorter period than one month, or may in the present campaign serve for a shorter period than one month, shall be first drawn before those who have or may in this campaign serve for one month or upwards: provided no person shall be entitled to any of the benefits of these exceptions who shall not, before the day of the draft, of which five days notice shall be given, furnish satisfactory proof, either in writing or by the testimony of two respectable witnesses, to the person appointed to enroll the names, of his having performed such service; which names, when so drawn, shall be entered on a list and certified by the said citizens, and copies thereof furnished to the executive and the commander-in-chief of the army. It shall then be the duty of the persons so appointed to muster those so drawn out and registered into the service, on a day to be specified by him, and at some convenient place in the district or county, when they shall proceed to elect suitable officers to command them, agreeable to the provisions of the law in existence in relation to the organization of the army, which officers shall be commissioned by the executive officer of the government for the time being.

SEC. 5. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That every person so drawn or drafted as aforesaid, when required to muster into service, shall be and is hereby required to prepare himself with a rifle or musket, one pound of powder, one pound of lead, a shot pouch, powder horn, and knapsack, unless he will swear he is unable to do so without injury to his family.

SEC. 6. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any individual, after having been so drawn and notified, shall fail or refuse to muster into service, either by himself or substitute, without a reasonable excuse to be judged of by three disinterested persons, to be chosen by the person appointed to register the names and sworn to decide the same, he shall be forthwith arrested as a deserter, and tried by a court-martial, and punished agreeably to the rules and articles of war of the United States of America in time of war, and also, on conviction thereof before any court of law hereafter appointed, having competent jurisdiction, he shall forfeit one half of his property to the use of the republic, the other half shall be vested fully in his wife and children, or wife or children, if he have any, and he shall never hold any office of honour, trust, or profit under the government, be admitted as a witness in court, or vote for any office.

SEC. 7. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That when an individual shall be so drawn and mustered into service, he shall not be again required to enter the service until the others who have not served shall be drafted in the same manner as before provided.

SEC. 8. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of every individual moving into a district or county, within ten days after his arrival therein, to report himself to the person so appointed in such district or county to enroll the names, and on failure to do so he shall be fined the sum of twenty five dollars, to be collected by the order of any judicial officer by distress and sale of his property forthwith, which fine shall be paid into the treasury and go to the use of the army. And any person coming into the district or county, and remaining there ten days without reporting himself for military duty, shall be liable to serve before all other persons.

SEC. 9. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the persons so appointed to register the names shall have power to appoint one or more under him, not exceeding five for the purpose of enabling him with the greater despatch to complete the business, provided those appointed under him shall not be thereby exempted from doing militia duty.

SEC. 10. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That in case the person so appointed shall fail or refuse to discharge the

duties so required of him by this act, he shall be fined the sum of two hundred dollars, to be collected by the order of any civil officer, by distress and sale of his property forthwith.

SEC. 11. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That in case of death, resignation, or other vacation of said office, the highest civil officer in the district or county, or jurisdiction, shall discharge the duties until the appointment shall be filled by the executive officer of the government, who shall have full power to fill the same.

SEC. 12. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That when any requisition is made on any district, county, or jurisdiction, for a certain number of men, the citizens of the same shall be at full liberty to volunteer their services for the time required; and that when they so volunteer and serve, they shall be exempt from further service until their time arrives, in the same manner as if they had been drafted.

SEC. 13. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That whenever a regiment, battalion, or company, present themselves to the authorities of the republic, they shall be received into the service, for any term not less than three months, or longer than the continuance of the war, on the same conditions as others, and shall have the officers their numbers entitle them to, according to the laws, commissioned by the executive of the republic, whenever said officers shall produce satisfactory evidence of the election by the volunteers entering the service.

SEC. 14. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all acting judges, post masters, and executive officers of the government, together with those appointed to register the names, shall be exempted from militia duty.

SEC. 15. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the pay, allowance, and rations of the militia shall be the same as heretofore established by the existing laws and ordinances on that subject.

SEC. 16. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all officers, commissioned by the late provisional government, who are not in actual service, and who are not exempt by the provisions of this act, shall be liable and subject to draft, the same as others, provided they do not, within ten days after the publication of this act, repair to the field.

SEC. 17. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all cases not herein provided for, shall be governed by the militia laws of the United States of America, so far as they are applicable to our circumstances and situation.

SEC. 18. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That this ordinance remain in full force for and during the term of twelve months from the day of its passage and no longer, unless sooner repealed by a congress of the republic.

Adopted in convention at Washington the 12th day of March, 1836.

RICHARD ELLIS,
President of the Convention.

H. S. KIMBLE, *Secretary.*

Mr. Gazley introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That six hundred copies of the Militia law be printed in handbill form, and that twenty of said copies be immediately forwarded to the first judge of each municipality in Texas, who are hereby required to distribute them among the people.

And be it further Resolved, That the said law be inserted in the Telegraph and Texas Register, pinted at San Felipe de Austin.

And be it further Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect, which was adopted.

Adopted in convention, the 12th day of March, 1836, at Washington.

RICHARD ELLIS,
President of the Convention.

H. S. KIMBLE, *Secretary.*

TELEGRAPH.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1836.

The Convention adjourned on the 18th instant. in seventeen days a declaration of independence has been made, a constitution formed and an executive government established.

David G. Burnett was elected President,
Lorenzo de Zavala, Vice President,
Col. Carson, Secretary of State.
Baily Hardiman, Secretary of Treasury.
Col. Thos. J. Rusk, Secretary of War,
Col. Robert Potter, Secretary of the Navy.
David Thomas Attorney General.
J. R. Jones, Post Master General.

Civil officers under the provisional government will remain in office till otherwise provided by law.

We have not received the above officially from the Convention; but have collected it from a gentleman late from Washington.—The present Executive and Cabinet we understand will meet and transact business at Harrisburg; and we are calculating upon their most efficient endeavors to prosecute the war.

We are informed by a member of the convention that all persons in Texas will be secured in their rights to land with the same liberality of the former laws of Colonization. We hope that none will now hold back from a distrust that they will not receive the usual quantity of land. This mode of disposing of our public land we believe preferable to pledging it for money. Make citizens and they will make money to pay any amount we surely can borrow.

In consequence of false reports respecting the approach of the Mexican army, which at one time was said to be east of the Colorado river, a great panic seized the citizens of this place and other neighborhoods, and we are informed, even the convention itself. Much bustle and scramble ensued, which has been the cause of much loss of time and many turned heads. We hope however this stir will not be without benefit in the end. Some of us who could not find it in our power to leave home to go to the field, can with much despatch strike tents and move easterly. But the militia law will soon bring us to the right-about face. This law none can escape; and those who are disposed to protect and save our country, will readily give their assent to it; and none, we hope, will complain of its requisitions.

We have seen a New-Orleans Bee of the 5th inst. which states that Santa Ana had bought at Jamaica two vessels, which he is going to fit out to cruise in the waters of Texas; also, that our ports have been formally closed by the General Government of Mexico, to be carried into effect within thirty days for vessels from the United States, and within ninety days for Europe. From such a measure we may expect soon to hear of the arrival on our coast of Mexican vessels to enforce the blockade, but, our little squadron will, ere long, give a good account of them. We have no doubt that our young republicans will display on the ocean as much valor as our landsmen, and that the enemy will dearly purchase lessons both by land and by water.

Captain Logan, with a company of upwards of sixty men from Liberty, passed through this place, on Sunday, on their way to head quarters. Their arrival at this place has given confidence to our citizens, believing that the people at the east will turn out, and strengthen the force in the field.

If our army receives immediate reinforcement, it will no doubt make a permanent stand on the Colorado, and the county east of that river will be secured against the ravages of the enemy. But should general Houston not receive a considerable force, he will be compelled to fall back to the Brazos: for we trust he will not hazard an engagement without having strong grounds for doing so.

By a letter received from Moseley Baker, dated Camp on the Colorado, March 22, we learn the following:

The enemy had at last appeared in sight, and were attempting to cross the river at Dewees's, and the battle was then raging. Mr. Baker entertains no doubt that the enemy will be repelled, and calls earnestly and solemnly on the people of Texas to *turn out*. Our army consists of 800 men, and the enemy cannot exceed 1200, while their whole number in Texas is not more than 3000 or 4000. Our army have made a stand at the Colorado, where they intend that victory shall be theirs, and win Texas: as to defeat, it does not enter into their contemplation. Mr Baker thinks there is no reason for moving the families, and tells his fair country women to play, in this hour of trouble, the heroines of Texas; to act well their parts, and drive from their presence fathers, brothers and friends; to permit no man to stay at home, but to bid them go where duty and honor calls them; to participate in the dangers as well as the benefits of Texas, and then only to return to their smiles.

A post-script says, that the firing heard was between the spies of our army and those of the enemy; that they had taken three prisoners, and the enemy were not far off, and would probably be whipped by to-day.

MORE PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE FALL OF THE ALAMO

That event, so lamentable, and yet so glorious to Texas, is of such deep interest and excites so much our feelings that we shall never cease to celebrate it, and regret that we are not acquainted with the names of all those who fell in that Fort, that we might publish them, and thus consecrate to future ages the memory of our heroes who perished at the Thermopylæ of Texas. Such examples are bright ones, and should be held up as mirrors, that by reflection, we may catch the spirit and learn to fashion our own behaviour. The list of names inserted below, was furnished by *Mr Jno. W. Smith*, and *Mr. Navon*, and as we obtain more we will publish them. To Mr. Smith, who has rendered good service to Texas, and to Judge Ponton are we indebted for the particulars, as communicated to them by Mrs. Dickinson, who was in the "Alamo" during the siege and assault.

At day-break of the 6th inst. the enemy surrounded the fort with their infantry, with the cavalry forming a circle outside to prevent escape on the part of the garrison; the number consisted of at least 4000 against 140! General Santa Ana commanded in person, assisted by four generals and a formidable train of artillery. Our men had been previously much fatigued and harrassed by nightwatching and incessant toils, having experienced for some days past, a heavy bombardment and several real and feigned attacks. But, American valor and American love of liberty displayed themselves to the last; they were never more conspicuous: twice did the enemy apply to the walls their scaling ladders, and, twice did they receive a check; for our men were determined to verify the words of the immortal Travis, "to make the victory worse to the enemy than a defeat." A pause ensued after the second attack, which was renewed on the third time, owing to the exertions of Santa Ana and his officers; they then poured in over the walls, 'like sheep;' the struggle, however, did not even there cease—unable from the crowd and for want of time to load their guns and rifles, our men made use of the but-ends of the latter and continued to fight and to resist, until life ebbed out through their numberless wounds and the enemy had conquered the fort, but not its brave, its matchless defenders: they perished, but they yielded not: only one (Warner) remained to ask for quarter, which

was denied by the unrelenting enemy—total extermination succeeded, and the darkness of death occupied the memorable Alamo, but recently so teeming with gallant spirits and filled with deeds of never-failing remembrance. We envy not the feelings of the victors, for they must have been bitter and galling; not proud ones. Who would not be rather one of the Alamo heroes, than of the living of its merciless victors? Spirits of the mighty, though fallen! honours and rest are with ye: the spark of immortality which animated your forms, shall brighten into a flame, and Texas, the whole world, shall hail ye like demi-gods of old, as founders of new actions, and as patterns for imitation!

From the commencement to its close, the storming lasted less than an hour. Major Evans, master of ordnance, was killed when in the act of setting fire to the powder magazine, agreeably to the previous orders from Travis. The end of David Crocket of Tennessee, the great hunter of the west, was as glorious as his career through life had been useful. He and his companions were found surrounded by piles of assailants, whom they had immolated on the altar of Texas liberties. The countenance of Crocket, was unchanged: he had in death that freshness of hue, which his exercise of pursuing the beasts of the forest and the prairie had imparted to him. Texas places him, exultingly, amongst the martyrs in her cause. Col. Travis stood on the walls cheering his men, exclaiming, 'Hurra, my boys!' till he received a second shot, and fell; it is stated that a Mexican general, (Mora) then rushed upon him, and lifted his sword to destroy his victim, who, collecting all his last expiring energies, directed a thrust at the former, which changed their relative positions; for the victim became the victor, and the remains of both descended to eterna sleep; but not alike to everlasting fame.

Travis's negro was spared, because, as the enemy said, 'his master had behaved like a brave man;' words which of themselves form an epitaph: they are already engraved on the hearts of Texians, and should be inscribed on his tomb. Col. James Bowie, who had for several days been sick, was murdered in his bed; his remains were mutilated. Humanity shudders at describing these scenes; and the pen, ar'n't a living thing, stops to gain fresh force, that sensibility may give way to duty.

Suspended animation has returned to the instrument of our narration, and we continue. Mrs. Dickinson and her child, and a negro of Bowie's, and as before said, Travis's were spared.

Our dead were denied the right of Christian burial; being stripped and thrown into a pile, and burned. Would that we could gather up their ashes and place them in urns!

It is stated that about fifteen hundred of the enemy were killed and wounded in the last and previous attacks.

Colonels. W. B. Travis, Commandant,
James Bowie,
David Crocket, of Tenn.

Captains. Forsyth, of the regular army,
Harrison, of Tenn.
Wm. Blazeby, N. O. Grays,
Baker, Miss. volunteers,
Evans,
Carey, militia of Texas,
S. C. Blair, volunteer militia,

Lieut's. John Jones, N. O. Grays,
J. G. Baugh, N. O.
Rob't Evans, mast. ord. Ireland,
Williamson, serg't major,
Dr. Michison,
" Pollard, surgeon.
" Thompson, Tenn.
Chas. Despalier,
Eliel Melton, quarter master,
Anderson, assist't qr. mast.
Burnell, " "

Privates. Nelson,
Nelson, (cl'k. of Austin, mer.)
William Smith, Nacogdoches,
Lewis Johnson. Trinity,
E. P. Mitchel, Georgia,
F. Desanque, of Philadelphia,
John (cl'k in Desanque's store,)
Thurston,
Moore,
Christopher Parker, Natchez,
Heiskill,
Rose, of Nacogdoches,
Blair, "
David Wilson, "
John M. Hays, Tenn.
Stuart,
Simpson,
W. D. Sutherland, Navidad, Tex.
Doctor Howell, N. O.
Butler, "
Charles Smith,
McGregor, Scotland,
Rusk,
Hawkins, Ireland,
Holloway,
Browne,
Smith,
Browne, Philadelphia,
Kedeson,
Wm. Wells, Tenn.
Wm. Cummings, Penn.
Voluntine, "
Cockran,
R. W. Valentine,
S. Holloway,
Isaac White,
Day,
Robt. Muselman, N. O.
Robt. Crossman, "
Richard Starr, England,
J. G. Ganett, N. O.
James Dinkin, England,
Robt. B. Moore, N. O.
Wm. Linn, Boston,
Hutchinson,
Wm. Johnson, Philadelphia,
Nelson, Charleston, S. C.
George Tumlinson,
Wm. Deardorf,
Dan'l. Bourne, England,
Ingram, England,
Lewis, Wales,
Chas. Zanco, Denmark,
James Ewing,
Robert Cunningham,
Burns, Ireland,
George Neggin,
Maj. G. B. Jamieson,
Col. J. B. Bonham, Ala.
Capt. White,
Robinson, Scotland,
Sewell, shoemaker,
Harris, of Ky.
Devault, of Mo. plasterer,
Jonathan Lindley, of Illinois,
Tapley Holland,
Dewell, blacksmith, N. Y.
James Kinney,
Cane,
Warner,
John Garvin, Mo.
Wornel,
Robbins, Ky.
Jno. Flanders,
Isaac Ryan, Opelousas,
Jackson, Ireland,
Capt. A. Dickinson, Gonzalez,
Geo. C. Kimball, "
James George, "
Dolphin Floyd, "
Thomas Jackson, "
Jacob Durst, Gonzalez,
George W. Cottle, "
Andrew Kent, "
Thos. R. Miller, "
Isaac Baker, "
Wm. King, "
Jessee McCoy, "
Claiborn Wright, "
William Fishback, "
Millsap, "
Galby Fugua, "
John Davis, "
Albert Martin, "

On hearing of the total destruction of Col. Travis's men, and reasonably calculating upon a sudden movement of the enemy, Gen. Houston thought it adviseable to fall back to the Colorado; and though this was done with a considerable sacrifice to the citizens of Dewit's colony, we do consider that it was the only safe course. It might have been possible that our troops could have checked the enemy at that place, but there being other crossings, the hazard, we think, would have been too great. Gen. Houston's force was small and not well provided with ammunition. Whilst his position at the Colorado gives times for more reinforcements to join him, and so renders our efforts more imposing and the issue less doubtful. The laying waste of all the property which could not be removed will convince our enemies that if they overrun our territory they will get no booty.

We received yesterday cheering intelligence from our army, which we now take the liberty of publishing for the people's satisfaction. It is contained in a letter, dated 21st inst. from Beason's ferry, and says as follows:—"One thousand men of the enemy are on their march to the Colorado, and may be expected to-day. Our army is in fine spirits and good health; there is not a sick man on the list; and are eager to meet the enemy: the latter bring three light pieces of artillery. The general has confidence in the army's being fully competent to give a good account of the enemy. Our spies are active and vigilant, and no fears are entertained that the enemy will gain any advantage over us. The complete subordination of our troops never has been surpassed by any others of the same description in any country: their anxiety to retrieve the misfortunes of the past is heard and witnessed throughout the camp. Two hundred of our men are now crossing the river to meet the enemy's advance, and every confidence may be entertained of their success. The prisoner says that Santa Ana is gone to Mexico."

Colonel Fannin writes from Goliad on the 17th inst. that the enemy were in sight, distant about five miles, and that he also was preparing to give a good account of them, by resisting to the utmost. For want of time he had not effected his retreat from Goliad, as ordered.

The willingness of some to carry expresses to the east is greater than their desire to march to the seat of war. We have just received the following on that subject:

Messrs. Editors,

On my way from Washington, I met two men who enquired the way to Groces's ferry, which naturally led to ask their business in that direction at such a moment as this. They said they were from the army on express to the east: the people in their section not aware of the critical situation of

our country wanted to be stimulated to turn out. I had not travelled far before I met five others, enquiring for the before mentioned expresses, wishing to know how far they were ahead. I remarked it took a great many to bear expresses in that direction. I concluded that they were from the army, and was surprised that men would leave the field at this time to provide for the safety of property or families while our army was so far in advance.

I give you this information that you may employ some means to remove the apprehensions of those so far distant from the seat of war, and when the services of men in the field are at this moment so much needed.

COPY

Of a letter written by Col. Travis to a friend, dated from the Alamo, March 3d.

Dear Sir—do me the favor to send the enclosed to its proper destination instantly. I am still here, in fine spirits, and well to do. With 140 men I have held this place 10 days against a force variously estimated from 1500 to 6000, and I shall continue to hold it till I get relief from my countrymen, or I will perish in its defence. We have had a shower of bombs and cannon balls continually falling among us the whole time, yet none of us have fallen. We have been miraculously preserved. You have no doubt seen my official report of the action of the 25th ult: in which we repulsed the enemy with considerable loss: on the night of the 25th they made another attempt to charge us in the rear of the fort; but we received them gallantly, by a discharge of grape shot and musquetry, and they took to their scrapers immediately. They are now encamped under entrenchments, on all sides of us. * * * * * *

All our couriers have gotten out without being caught, and a company of 32 men from Gonzales got in two nights ago, and Col. Bonham got in to-day by coming between the powder house and the enemy's upper encampment. * * *

Let the Convention go on and make a declaration of independence; and we will then understand, and the world will understand what we are fighting for. If independence is not declared, I shall lay down my arms and so will the men under my command. But under the flag of independence, we are ready to peril our lives a hundred times a day, and to dare the monster who is fighting us under a blood-red flag, threatening to murder all prisoners and to make Texas a waste desert. I shall have to fight the enemy on his own terms; yet I am ready to do it, and if my countrymen do not rally to my relief, I am determined to perish in the defence of this place, and my bones shall reproach my country for her neglect. With 500 men more, I will drive Sesma beyond the Rio Grande, and I will visit vengeance on the enemies of Texas, whether invaders or resident Mexican enemies. All the citizens that have not joined us, are with the enemy fighting against us. Let the government declare them public enemies, otherwise she is acting a suicidal part. I shall treat them as such, unless I have superior orders to the contrary. My respects to all friends, and confusion to all enemies. God bless you. Your friend,

W. BARRET TRAVIS.

In striking off the bundle of the "Army Orders," the date March 2 was inserted instead of March 21; and to remedy, as much as possible, this error, we now place them in the columns of this paper.

ARMY ORDERS.

{ Head Quarters, Camp near
{ Benson s, March 21, 1836.

The Chairman of the Committee of safety at San Felipe, will take such immediate measures as will arrest the deserters from the army—all persons leaving the country in a direction from the enemy will be required to return, or their arms taken from them for the use of the army. Families moving for safety will be entitled to one armed man for their protection. Victory is inevitable, if unity of action and good order is preserved. The force of the enemy before us is yet small, and if re nforcements should not arrive to him, his defeat is certain, if discipline and subordination are *firmly* established. Our spies have had a skirmish with a reconnoitering party in his advance, and evidently checked his movements.

I have sent a force of near 200 men on the west side of the river. In a few days I hope to have force sufficient to capture the enemy before he can reach the Guadaloupe.

SAM. HOUSTON,
Commander-in-Chief.

Captain Charles E. Hawkins and Wm. A. Hurd of the navy of the Republic, passed through this town on the 21st inst. on their way to Matagorda, to take command of their vessels for a cruise on the coast. The chivalry and determined character of these gentlemen is so well known that we are impatient to have them meet the forces of the Tyrant Liberty and laurels will then waive over tyranny and defeat.

Capt. Eberly, with a company of about thirty men, and a company from San Jacinto, passed through this place to-day, destined for head quarters. The citizens in some places have turned out well: their generous and prompt assistance will save our country.

The brig Aurora, Taylor, at New York, from Matanzas, states that the crew and passengers of the American schr. Hannah and Elizabeth, which was chased ashore and captured by the Mexican armed schr. Bravo, had been conveyed in irons to Matanzas, where they remained when Capt. T. left.

Parties are necessary for the salutary state of every government, as winds are for the salubrity of the atmosphere—to prevent corruption, and produces that agitation which promotes vigor and health.

But in no government should party spirit conquer national feeling. Whatever contests may exist at home, there should be a bold, a firm, a unanimous determination of union and united interests as regards foreign nations; and every man should identify his interests and feelings with the interests and honor of his country—else he is not truly a patriot.—*N. Orleans Bee.*

M. Rayner, junior, has published an Almanac, calculated for 200 years, from the year 1700 to 1900.

During the fire at New York, a store was burned, in which was contained 800,000 lbs. of pig lead, belonging to a merchant in Philadelphia. After the fire was over, and the rubbish removed, it was found that the lead was melted into large masses, so that the owner had to quarry it out. One piece alone was got out, weighing near a ton.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby cautioned against buying, bargaining, or trading for a note of one thousand dollars, held against me by Col. Jared Groce, as I have just claims against that gentleman. Certain papers may be exhibited by him, to prove the justice of the note, which I can prove were not legally obtained.

WM. W. SHEPPERD.

Lake Creek; Feb. 12, 1836. 193

NOTICE.

The Subscriber, being about to leave the municipality of Matagorda, respectfully requests all persons indebted to him by note, book account, or otherwise, to make immediate payment to his duly authorized agent, M. A. Mitchell, who has charge of the entire business of the subscriber. Those indebted will confer a favor, and save costs, by attending to the above.

J. N. G. WALLACE.

Matagorda, Feb. 7, 1836. 196

NOTICE.

To whom it may concern:—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Provisional Government of Texas, Collector for the Revenue District and Port of Galveston. The Custom House for said district and port is at the east end of Galveston Island, where all persons having business with the same may apply.

WILLIAM P. HARRIS,
Collector.

Jan. 19, 1836. 193

NOTICE.

The undersigned, having procured letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Hoit, dec'd, thereby annulling the powers granted unto J. W. E. Wallace, all those having claims against said estate will please present them for adjustment, and those indebted are requested to come forward and settle them immediately.

Mr. Seth Ingram is appointed my agent during my absence.

I may be generally found at the store of S. R. Brigham, & Co., in Matagorda.

JOHN P. A. HOIT.
Administrator.

Feb. 26, 1836. 204